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Special rates for big advertisements.

DEWHURST,

136 W. MAIN ST.,

Lexington, - - Kentucky.

FOOT BALL GOODS,
FISHING TACKLE,
GRAPHOPHONES,
PARLOR GAMES,

And everything in the Athletic Line
Bicycles, Sundries, Repairs.

Frankfort & Cincinnati Railway.

"THE MIDLAND ROUTE."

LOCAL TIME CARD

IN EFFECT JANUARY 11, 1904.

WEEK	DAY	Frankfort	Georgetown	Paris	Cincinnati
1	MON	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
1	TUE	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
1	WED	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
1	THU	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
1	FRI	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
1	SAT	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
1	SUN	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45

Connects at Georgetown Union Depot with

Q & C

Connects at Paris Union Depot with Ken-

tucky Central.

Connects at Frankfort Union Depot with L

& N.

BETWEEN FRANKFORT & CINCINNATI

VIA GEORGETOWN.

F.M.A.M.

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GEN. STOESSEL: "I WISH SOMEBODY HAD CHLORO-FORMED NOGI."

[By McCutcheon, in Chicago Daily Tribune.]



RUSSIANS' DEFEAT

An Action of No Mean Proportion
in Progress on Gen. Kuro-
patkin's Left.

ADVANTAGE ON THE JAPS' SIDE.

It Is Unknown How Severe the
Losses Have Been or How
Decisive the Reverse.

There Were Many Instances of Close
Fighting and Bayonet Charges—
The Percentage of Killed
Is Very Large.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—An action of no mean proportions is in progress on the Russian left flank. The advantage thus far is on the side of the Japanese, though at heavy cost. From advices from the front it is difficult to say how severe the losses have been or how decisive the reverse, and whether the Japanese are likely to attempt to drive in the Russian left flank much further. Gen. Kuropatkin evidently has been trying to establish his left flank far in advance to command the crossings of the Taisse river, the operation being a counterpart of Gen. Gripenberg's movement on the right flank to secure the fords of the Hun river preparatory to the breaking up of the ice in the spring. The scene of the operations is 50 miles southeast of Mukden, beyond Da Pass, an important defile commanding the road to Fushun. Both armies, occupying apparently impregnable positions on the centers, Gen. Kuropatkin evidently planned to begin widely sweeping operations on both flanks, but the Japanese countered hard.

The Harbor of Vladivostok.
Dispatches from the front indicate that the weather is fine and favorable for operations and that all is quiet on the Russian right wing.

According to a Vladivostok dispatch the entrance to that harbor is open and the squadron, which is seaworthy, is apparently taking no risks but is saving its strength for co-operation with Vice Adm. Rojestvensky's squadron.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—Gen. Kuropatkin has telegraphed the emperor, under date of February 25, as follows: "At 5 o'clock this morning the enemy occupied Tsinkhetchen. Exact reports of yesterday's losses have not yet been received. There are 12 officers and about 300 men wounded in this hospital at San Lunyu. The percentage of killed is very large. The commander of the detachment reports acts of bravery by many detached bodies of troops."

Gen. Kuropatkin instances many cases of close fighting and bayonet charges, and concludes:

"This morning a battalion of the enemy advanced in the direction of Papin Pass, six miles southeast of Sanlyun, and this evening the enemy's outposts commenced to approach the passes occupied by us."

Fighting Near Tiepass.

Mukden, Feb. 27.—Fighting continues in front and west of Tiepass. On the extreme east the Japanese have taken the outlying positions and they now threaten the main defense. Owing to their formidable attack it is thought that the Japanese artillerymen veterans from Port Arthur, commanded by Gen. Nogi. Forty wounded Russians arrived at Mukden, and 400 are expected shortly. Other indications point to an unusual struggle.

Russian Naval Officers.

New York, Feb. 27.—Thirteen officers of the Russian navy who were taken prisoners at Port Arthur and paroled, arrived here from Chicago, on their way to St. Petersburg. Later the party left for Washington.

British Minister to Portugal Dead.

Lisbon, Feb. 27.—Sir Martin Le Marchant Hadley Goselin, British minister to Portugal, died at Russico.

FIRE IN HOT SPRINGS.

Three Persons Known To Be Dead
and a Loss of \$2,000,000.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 27.—Fire swept the southern portion of this city, doing immense damage, causing the known death of three persons and rendering 2,000 persons homeless. The losses are estimated at about \$2,000,000.

Three charred corpses have been found among the ruins, and as several persons are reported missing the death list may be increased.

The fire, which started at 3:30 a. m., was the worst this state has ever experienced and in five hours had burned over an area of one square mile.

Block after block of residences, business houses, hotels and other buildings were swept away, and the entire town was panic-stricken, although the fire was confined to the southern portion of the city.

Street car wires and telegraph and telephone poles were destroyed and these services were temporarily demoralized.

The fire-swept area includes every house in Chancel street, all of Market street, from Central avenue west; Orange street to Grand avenue and a portion of Oak street.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Grand Central hotel, the Lee house, Moody hotel, Plateau hotel, Columbia hotel, county courthouse, jail, First Methodist church, Jewish synagogue and residences and stores to a large number, conservatively estimated at from 200 to 250.

FINDS AGAINST RUSSIA.

Adm. Rojestvensky's Fire on the British Trawlers Not Justified.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The international commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident finds that "the opening of fire by Adm. Rojestvensky was not justified."

The decision was publicly announced at the closing session of the commission. It lengthily sets forth the circumstances and incidents, and gives the opinion of the admirals on the various important points involved.

The decision says the delay of the Russian transport Kamschatka, following the breakdown of her machinery, was perhaps the cause of the incident. The commander of the Kamschatka signalled to Adm. Rojestvensky during the evening that he had been attacked by torpedo boats. The admiral, therefore, had reason to believe he was attacked, and gave orders for strict vigilance against the possible approach of torpedo boats.

The majority of the commission considers that Adm. Rojestvensky's orders were not excessive in time of war, particularly under the circumstances, and that he had every reason to consider the situation very alarming.

Senator Quarles Appointed Judge.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The president named Senator Quarles as United States judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and the nomination will be confirmed by the Senate unquestionably, so Senator Quarles will step to the bench on March 4.

The Murdered Woman.

Naples, Feb. 27.—Miss Catherine McCready, who was found murdered at Caserta, was 60 years of age and the daughter of the late Dennis McCready, of New York. Her sister was the first wife of the late Frederick R. Coudert, of New York.

Will Build Her Own Vessels.

Tokio, Feb. 27.—The statement cable to the United States that Japan has ordered four battleships in England is incorrect. It is probable, unless circumstances dictate otherwise, that Japan in future will construct all her own vessels.

Death of Mrs. John Medley.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Medley, widow of Rt. Rev. John Medley, metropolitan of Canada, is dead. She was 83 years old. Before marriage she was a nurse in England and had associated with Florence Nightingale, of Crimean fame.

A CONFLAGRATION.

Fire Destroyed Several Million
Dollars in Value on the New
Orleans River Front.

A HEAVY BLOW TO SHIPPING.

Nearly a Dozen Squares of Modern
Wharves and Freight Sheds With
Their Contents Are Gone.

Hundreds of Loaded Cars and Vast
Quantities of Freight, Including
20,000 Bales of Cotton, Went
Up in Smoke.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.—Fire involving millions of dollars' loss in physical property and that strikes a serious temporary blow at the immense export trade of New Orleans, swept the river front and wiped out the vast freight terminals of the Illinois Central, known as the Stuyvesant docks. Nearly a dozen squares of modern wharves and freight sheds, two magnificent grain elevators, hundreds of loaded cars and vast quantities of freight, including 20,000 bales of cotton, were destroyed, together with a large number of small residences. It has not been determined whether there has been any loss of life. The ocean going shipping seems to have escaped serious damage. A number of firemen and employees of the docks were injured. Actual estimates of the losses are impossible, though they may exceed \$5,000,000.

The Stuyvesant docks extend from Louisiana avenue almost to Napoleon avenue, a distance of 12 squares. The wharves between these points were covered with miles of track and steel and iron sheds ran the whole distance. The two grain elevators were of the most modern construction, the upper one having a capacity of a million bushels.

Warehouses Filled With Freight.
Thousands of bales of cotton, several thousand packages of sugar, great quantities of cotton seed oil and oil cake, lumber, and every conceivable variety of freight filled the warehouses and sheds. Practically all the export business handled by the Illinois Central was put aboard ships at these docks. The docks and appointments have been under construction for ten years.

The fire was said to have resulted from a journal that had not been sufficiently oiled. The whole plant was equipped with gigantic water tanks and fire extinguishing apparatus, but the blaze, small at the beginning, almost instantly got beyond control, communicating through the conveyors to the lower elevator and some to the sheds.

In half an hour the fire covered two squares; the lower elevator was practically consumed and it was sweeping with irresistible fury both up and down the river. As soon as it became known that the scene of the fire was the Stuyvesant docks harbor tugs hastened to the wharves, and vessels that were moored there were pulled out into the river.

Spread With Great Rapidity.

At the same time switch engines were rushed to the wharves and hundreds of box cars loaded with freight were drawn to points above the upper end of the terminals before the fire reached them. Many hundreds more, however, were consumed. The wind was blowing down the river when the blaze began, and the fire spread with great speed in that direction. By 9 o'clock the lower elevator and sheds and wharves from Amelia street to Louisiana avenue, a distance of six squares, had fallen in. Fortunately Louisiana avenue is a very broad thoroughfare, and the further spread of the fire beyond that point into a residence section was checked. Between those points, however, the flames swept to complete destruction many cottages of the poorer classes, the occupants in a great many instances losing all they possessed. With the wind in a favorable direction the river boats, the employees of the road and the fire department concentrated all their energies in an effort to save the upper elevator, between Austerlitz and Constantinople streets, and to check the fire at that point. The fire, however, gradually worked past the point occupied by the elevator. Heroically the forces kept at work, but ultimately they were beaten and the big steel structure, covered with corrugated iron, suddenly burst into flames and in a half hour was a complete wreck.

Threw Carbolic Acid.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—Carbolic acid was thrown in the face of J. D. Howe, chairman of the republican city central committee, in his office by a young woman who was formerly his stenographer. A portion of the acid struck one side of his face near the eye.

Will Obey the Law.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 27.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., by its rate men, has begun the preparation of a schedule making a rate for the transportation of petroleum. This is in compliance with the new act.

John P. Sousa's Complaint.

London, Feb. 27.—John P. Sousa writes to the Times a strong protest against the British government permitting open piracy of his copyright compositions. He demands that immediate steps be taken to fulfill Great Britain's treaty obligation.

RELATED OF ROYALTY.

The engagement is announced of Count von Alexander Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, attache to the German legation at Tokio, to a Japanese girl, a daughter of Viscount Aoki.

The young queen of the Netherlands knows all about tulip culture, has visited countless bulb farms and is much interested in some promising other varieties that will come into the market next year.

Queen Alexandra is a great lover of violets and lilies-of-the-valley, and is fond of wearing them. The once radiant, but now sorrowing and desolate Empress Eugenie was also devoted to violets, the Bonaparte flower.

Emperor William is endeavoring to lessen luxury in the army. An equestrian festival planned in Berlin has been given up on his request. His majesty pointed out that the costumes were to be of a character too expensive for the officers expected to participate.

Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, has been described as the most ardent of all royal horsewomen. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the late queen of the Belgians, who was herself devoted to horses, instituted a private circus at Laeken, to which the leading professional riders of Europe were bidden to instruct her and her daughters in the equestrian art. And the young princesses, it has been said, could ride a pony barebacked long before they could read or write.

Grand Duke Serge, recently removed from his post as governor of Moscow, is one of the most hated men in Russia, where many regard him as the czar's evil genius. When Nicholas was still in his teens Serge surrounded him with dissipated and extravagant companions, flatterers and weaklings, and secured a great hold on the youth by professing romantic devotion to the latter's mother, now the dowager empress. The grand duke is a devoted adherent of the orthodox church. While governor and military commander he drew the colossal salary of \$1,500,000 a year.

Good Authority.

"You told me you had a diary. Where is it, old man?"

"Over there."

"Why, that is your wife."

"Well, she keeps account of all I do."

—Chicago News.

Two Views.

"I shall remain single and retain my liberty," said the bachelor.

"And I," rejoined the young woman, "expect to marry and retain mine."—Cassell's.

IT IS IN THE BLOOD

Neither Liniments nor Ointments
Will Reach Rheumatism—How
Mr. Stephenson Was Cured.

People with inflamed and aching joints, or painful muscles; people who shuffle about with the aid of a cane or a crutch and cry, Oh! at every slight jar, are constantly asking, "What is the best thing for rheumatism?"

To attempt to cure rheumatism by external applications is a foolish waste of time. The seat of the disease is in the blood, and while the sufferer is rubbing lotions and grease on the skin the poison in the circulation is increasing. Delays in adopting a sensible treatment are dangerous because rheumatism may at any moment reach the heart and prove fatal. The only safe course for rheumatic sufferers is to get the best possible blood remedy at once.

Mr. Stephenson's experience with this obstinate and distressing affliction is that of hundreds. He says:

"About a year ago I was attacked by severe rheumatic pains in my left shoulder. The pains were worse in wet weather, and at these periods caused me the greatest suffering. I tried a number of treatments and ointments, but they failed to alleviate the pains."

Then he realized that the cause must be deeper and the pain only a surface indication. He adds:

"I had heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People recommended as a cure for rheumatism, and when I found that I was getting no relief from applications, I made up my mind that I would try them. Before the first box was gone I noticed that the pains were becoming less frequent, and that they were not so severe as before. After the second box had been used up I was entirely free from discomfort, and I have had no traces of rheumatism since."

The change in treatment proved by almost immediate results that Mr. Thomas Stephenson, who lives at No. 115 Greenwood street, Springfield, Mass., had found the true means for the purification and enrichment of his blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are without doubt the best of all blood remedies. They effect genuine and lasting cures in rheumatism. They do not merely deaden the ache, but they expel the poison from the blood. These pills are sold by all druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost \$5.00 to \$7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.